



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

from Great Britain and the formation of the present constitution, were profoundly influenced by the same cause and cannot be explained without taking it into consideration" (p. 125, n.).

In the preface the editor describes his book as "an account of economic affairs by persons who, for various reasons, were in a position to understand them. Travelers and other contemporary observers, statesmen and publicists who took part in the discussion of economic questions, a few economists who have been interested in American history, and still fewer historians who have given attention to economics, are the sources from which most of the extracts are taken." Thus among the authors from whose writings selections are made are the travelers Kalm, Martineau, and Olmsted, the statesmen Franklin, Hamilton, and Madison, the economists Adam Smith, Cairnes, and Sumner.

It is to be regretted that the type used for the editor's introductions to the several chapters is smaller than that employed for the body of the text, since, in proportion to space occupied, these brief essays are the most valuable portions of the book. There is no other book of selections from the economic history of the United States comparable to this one edited by Professor Callender. He has in its preparation rendered a valuable service to students of economic and of American history. It is to be hoped that he may yet compile a second volume, as was at first announced, bringing the work down to the end of the nineteenth century.

EDGAR H. JOHNSON

EMORY COLLEGE  
OXFORD, GEORGIA

---

*Exercises in Geometry.* By GRACE L. EDGETT. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1909. Pp. vi+81.

This collection of exercises is subdivided into groups in such an order that it is in the nature of an appendix to the *Harvard Syllabus of Propositions in Geometry*. Of the eight hundred exercises about one-third are numerical. There are a very few applied problems, and no algebraic or graphical exercises.

*First Course in Algebra.* By HERBERT E. HAWKES, WILLIAM A. LUBY, AND FRANK C. TOUTON. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910. Pp. vii+334. \$1.00.

Teachers who are giving some attention to the discussions of the methods of improving the teaching of mathematics, but wish to advance slowly and safely will be interested in this book. The omission of complicated forms and the clear and direct presentation of the fundamental principles of algebra make it a teachable book, suited to the needs and abilities of boys and girls of fourteen.

Constant use is made of the pupil's knowledge of arithmetic in the explanation of the various algebraic processes; and connection is made with geometry by means of exercises which involve facts of geometry. A large number of problems based on physical ideas and physical formulas give a fairly good connection with physics. There are a few portraits of famous mathematicians, and some good historical notes on the development of algebra. Little use is made of squared paper except to represent equations.